

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 18, 1857.

Common School Distribution.

His Excellency, the Governor, President of the Board of the Literary Board, announces the distribution of the income of the School Fund for the first six months of 1857. We give the distributive shares of the following counties for the information of our readers residing in them:

Beaufort.....	\$1,219 92	Jones.....	472 20
Bladen.....	962 88	Lenoir.....	711 84
Brunswick.....	714 12	Mecklenburg.....	1,406 88
Carteret.....	744 96	Moore.....	1,046 26
Columbus.....	656 16	New Hanover.....	1,084 08
Craven.....	1,479 48	Onslow.....	844 80
Durham.....	1,236 76	Richmond.....	952 32
Duplin.....	1,353 32	Robeson.....	1,329 40
Edgecombe.....	638 62	Sampson.....	1,477 32
Greene.....	1,560 84	Wayne.....	1,377 36
Halifax.....	1,428 32		

The whole amount of the Spring distribution is \$90,425 04. Harnett will receive 274 per cent. of the amount allotted to Edgecombe; 123 per cent. of that of Nash; 10 1-9th per cent. of Wayne; and an amount of Johnston to be agreed upon by their Chairmen.

We have thus given all that appears to us likely to interest our readers, respectfully declining to publish the advertisement at the "rate adopted by the Board for advertising—\$12 00." The rates for advertising in the Journal are adopted by Fulton & Price, and kept standing at the head of their paper, and are the same to all. The rate adopted by the Board, is considerably less than the regular rate of this paper. The rule of uniformity of pay by the State will be perfectly fair, as soon as the State adopts a uniform rule of payment to itself, but not before. When we find an acre on the Blue Ridge, we will see the propriety of the Procrustean idea applied to newspapers in different localities.

We make these remarks in no spirit of querulousness or unnecessary fault-finding. We think, however, that a mistaken view of the rights and duties of newspaper publishers as business men, is too prevalent. Their published rates are or ought to be the standard for their own guidance, just as fairly and strictly as the schedule of taxes ought to govern and govern a Sheriff in making his collections and returns.

The Literary Board and its worthy President acts, no doubt, with a disposition to do what it believes right and impartial, and the whole matter is *per se* altogether too small in amount to justify the space we have devoted to it, but this space is only given incidentally on account of the principles involved, not because of any importance attached to the isolated transaction.

In fact, strictly speaking, we have no cause of complaint—the request for us to copy, is a purely optional matter with the board, and is a matter of preference in our favor, and not by any means a matter of dictation to us—we speak generally to the principles governing the press.

Mr. Davis' Lecture.

Last evening the Court House was crowded by a large and fashionable audience, to listen to the Lecture delivered by George Davis, Esq., at the request of the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, the proceeds to be applied to the fund for the purchase of the home of Washington.

The building was handsomely decorated by the ladies, and bore little resemblance to the dusty arena wherein John Doe and Richard Roe carry on their fierce contests, or criminals are tried for offences against "the peace and dignity of the State." Still less did the array of fair faces and rich dresses—the flutter of silks and laces, recall the scenes of stern excitement which the same room has witnessed, when the unmitigated and unmingled "sovereigns" assembled in their might on the eve of an election. Certainly, as an experienced friend remarked, "these women folks are a great institution," touching nothing which they do not adorn, and transforming even a Court House into a bower of roses.

It would be injustice to the orator to attempt any elaborate report of his Lecture, even if it were in our power to make one. His lecture is his property—to be delivered by himself, as very few but himself could deliver it. We merely glance at his topics.

He spoke of the first difficulties between the Royal Governors and the lower house of the colonial legislature arising out of the tax imposed for the redemption of the scrip issued to meet North Carolina's quota of the expenses of the old French war. Second, of the contest upon the attachment law, resulting in the suspension of all law within the province—of the long contests between the governor and the representatives of the people—of the calling of a provincial convention or Congress without the Royal sanction—of the movements of Gov. Martin—his arming of his palace at Newbern—the capture of the ships planted there, by the whigs of Newbern led by Gaston, and the flight of Martin to Fort Johnston on Cape Fear. Then how John Ashe drove him out and burned his fort—then of the attentions paid His Excellency by the Wilmington Committee of Safety, who watched his movements while he dated his proclamations from on board the Cruiser.

He turned to the gathering of the clans, indulging in a beautiful reference to Flora McDonald. He next glanced at the battle of Moore's Creek, its incidents and its consequences, following the current of events from that time up to the Declaration of Independence, made by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July, 1776, and read by Cornelius Harnett before the provincial Congress at Halifax, in the next month, and received with acclamation, by that body and by the assembled multitude. This was the last of the last days of Royalty in North Carolina. Even in name, royalty no longer existed.

It is no mere form of words to say that the lecture was listened to with marked pleasure—delight, would perhaps be the more proper word.

Daily Journal, 15th inst.

THE COMET AND THE MAIL.—About nine o'clock this morning, the Northern mail had not arrived—bad thunder-gust came up, black and stormy. Enter to the sanctum, the "worthy" Associate, who had been to the Post Office. To him the "venerable" editor remarked, alluding to the looks of things, that "the Comet has arrived." "No, sir," said the Associate, still thinking of the Northern train, "the d— confounded thing has run off the track."

At any rate we have a fine rain, which was very much needed, and which will do more good than half a dozen Comets.—*lb.*

63-The late compensation law passed by Congress, is certainly open to the objection urged against it by the Fayetteville Observer;—that is, that the deduction of eight dollars for each day that the member is absent from his place, during the session, for his own pleasure or business, is totally inadequate, inasmuch as it still leaves him in the receipt of pay for doing nothing, and neglecting his duty and the interests of his constituents. But with that Mr. Winslow has nothing to do. He neither voted for the bill, nor has he been absent from his place.

63-The Magistrates of Chatham county have fixed upon \$50,000 as a county subscription to the Western Railroad, and have directed the question of subscription to be submitted to the people on the 6th of August.

63-We have, at different times, gone so fully, on our own account, into the discussion of land distribution, and all other modes of distribution of the funds in the Federal Treasury, that we have thought it best, in place of any further remarks from our own pen, at this time, to copy from the Richmond South the very able article on Distribution and Free Trade, which will be found in our columns today. It will be found worthy of an attentive perusal, presenting considerations, which must satisfy the reflecting mind, that, principle apart, even immediate pecuniary interest imperatively dictates an adherence to the Democratic policy in these respects.

THE HARD TIMES.—The indebtedness of the several railroads of the United States now reaches the enormous sum of four hundred and seventy millions of dollars, and the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury contains a statement that three hundred and thirty millions more will be required to complete only such roads as are now projected. An exchange asks "Why should not money be tight? and why should we not have a crisis?" Why, indeed? the wonder would be if we should avoid one. The productive industry of no country on earth can sustain such drains from its active capital without probable danger and certain suffering.

63-The anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence at Charlotte, will be celebrated this year with unprecedented eclat. Dr. Hawks will deliver the Oration on the occasion which will be further illustrated by the presence of distinguished gentlemen from this and the neighboring States.

There will, unquestionably, be a vast concourse of people, and there will also be every effort on the part of the people of Charlotte to render the occasion a pleasant one—one long to be remembered for the feelings of patriotism aroused and the friendships formed or renewed or confirmed.

63-Victor C. Barringer, Esq., of Cabarrus county, is named by the Salisbury Herald, as a proper candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. Burton Craige.

63-Rather chilly this morning. Fire in the sanctum not disagreeable.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The steamship Asia, with Liverpool dates to the 2nd May, arrived here today. The steamers Arago and City of Manchester arrived at Liverpool on the 30th April. On the 28th of April, at midnight, the ship Tuscarora collided off Holyhead with the ship Andrew Foster, of New York, bound for Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, wheat and provisions. The latter vessel was sunk almost instantly. The captain and crew were saved. The Tuscarora put back to Liverpool.

Accounts of the slaughter of two hundred Chinese at Shanghai, by the British and native troops are confirmed.

The Federal Council of Switzerland have authorized the acceptance of the Neuchâtel propositions. Mr. Evelyn Dison has been elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

Increases of discontent exists in the Turkish principality.

The Grand Duke Constantine had been received at Paris with great honors.

The Queen of Spain's speech will announce the re-establishment of friendly relations with Rome; she hopes Mexico will apologize and pay the indemnity, otherwise hostilities will ensue.

Reports are in circulation that the King of Denmark will be forced to abdicate.

Nothing has been done in the British Parliament but the formalities of organization.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The steamer George Law, from Aspinwall, arrived today, bringing later news from California, and \$1,700,000 in treasure.

The U. S. ships Independence and Decatur, were at Panama, and Cyane at Aspinwall.

In the Jethrus papers there is nothing later from Nicaragua.

Mr. Fletcher, U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, returned in the George Law.

The Governor of Panama has issued a proclamation prohibiting the entry into Panama of colored persons who have taken or intended to take part in the Central American war.

A bill has passed the California Assembly, appointing a board of examiners to fund the indebtedness of San Francisco, accruing previous to July, 1855. In the Assembly the Judiciary Committee had reported a bill for the improvement of colored persons. The bill will probably pass. A bill had passed the Senate submitting the payment of the State debt to the people. The legislature had voted to adjourn on the 25th of April.

The mining news is very favorable. Business was dull.

Oregon.

It was generally thought that the people of Oregon will adopt a State form of Government and a Constitution prohibiting slavery.

A report was prevalent at Carson Valley that Brigham Young would be compelled to flee the Salt Lake to save himself from the fury of his flock.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Col. Fayette McMullen, of Virginia, has been appointed Governor of Washington Territory, vice Mr. Anderson, who has declined.

The Treasury Department will issue transfer drafts for the convenience of persons on the Atlantic coast, who may wish to purchase trust funds in Kansas, advertised to be sold in June and July.

From California and Havana.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The steamship Empire City has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 8th inst. She also brings the California mails to the 20th of April.

The steamer George Law left Aspinwall on the 4th inst., with seventeen hundred thousand dollars in treasure.

The news by the Empire City is unimportant. Capt. Lovell, bearer of despatches from Mexico for Washington, came passenger in the Empire City.

Latest from Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—The Havana correspondent of the True Delta, says that a private letter has been received there stating that Walker had evacuated San Juan, and was on board of a British man-of-war at San Juan del Sur.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, May 13.—By an arrival from Havana dates have been received to the 10th inst. Sugars have again advanced in Havana. Sales of Muscovado do at 11 to 16 cents; Muscovado molasses 12 to 12 1/2 cents.

Fire at Louisville.—Mr. Everett.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13th.—Messrs. Smith, Russell & Co.'s retail house in this city, to which was attached a candle factory, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$18,000. Insured \$13,500 in New York offices.

The Hon. Edward Everett's lecture on Washington, last night, was enthusiastically received. Not half of those who wanted to hear him could get into the hall, and he will therefore repeat the lecture tonight.

The Election at Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, May 13.—At the city election held today there was no choice for Mayor. Mr. Olney, the American and Republican candidate, lacked forty-two votes of an election. The Americans and Republicans elected their ticket for aldermen and for a majority of the members of the common council.

The Jamestown Celebration.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—It is estimated that seven thousand persons, including sixteen military companies, participated yesterday in the Jamestown celebration. Ex-President Tyler occupied two hours and a half in the delivery of the oration. Gov. Wise also spoke in response to the multitude. A display of fireworks and a grand ball terminated the ceremonies in the evening. There were sixteen steamers gayly decked with flags anchored at the island during the celebration.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Dates have been received from Mexico to the 1st inst., stating that Crabb, and a party of fifty men have been taken prisoners in Sonora, and are to be shot.

The Panama Difficulties.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—A letter received here from Aspinwall, dated the afternoon of the 4th, reports the U. S. steamer Wabash not arrived, but hourly expected. There has been no further arrivals of war vessels at Panama or Aspinwall since last dates. The difficulties with the United States it is believed will be settled amicably.

Foreign Cotton Advances, &c.

NEW YORK, May 15th.—The Asia's cotton advances are extremely disappointing, and failures among the speculators are apprehended.

The Commercial Bank in Havre, France, had failed.

Famine in Michigan.

DETROIT, May 16th.—Great distress exists in Gratiot county and vicinity, in the Northern part of Michigan. Several persons have died from starvation. The cattle are also dying for want of sustenance. A meeting of citizens was held here last night, and resolutions were adopted to raise \$5,000. One thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot.

Flight of Brigham Young from Utah.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Official dispatches warrant the belief that Brigham Young has fled from Utah, as he was known to have been in treaty with the Indians for a safe conduct through their country.

Governor of Newfoundland.

CHARLESTON, May 16.—Sir Alexander Benneman, the new Governor of Newfoundland, arrived here today from Nassau.

Senator Butler of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, May 16.—Senator Butler's health is very precarious. Little hope exists of his restoration.

WRITING FOR NEWSPAPERS.—The columns of a newspaper present to the well-qualified writer, one of the finest fields for usefulness—a field, to enter which, should be a matter of intense desire. To write well for a newspaper, however, is no easy task. But very few can do it. It requires knowledge, judgment, taste and practice. The American Presbyterian speaks thus on the subject.

As a general rule, short pieces are best liked. A gentleman in a bank once told us when we asked him to subscribe for a certain Quarterly Review "Read a Review! why, I never read anything longer than a telegraphic dispatch! But I will take it and send it to my brother, who is a minister in the country." The public like a short article, when it is a condensation.

This introduces a second idea. An article to be printed should absolutely have something in it. If pressed for time, it should be conclusive; if a panegyric, it should move the eyes; if an anecdote, it should have a sharp point; if philosophy, it should be of the popular kind; if practical, it should go like an arrow to its work; if spiritual, it should awe the soul that reads it.

A good newspaper style is not as easy as it seems. Its style lies on the side of attempting a popular manner, and succeeding only in being more familiar than a man ought to be at his own table, or degrading into slang, or becoming very childish. In Charley's yawns for those who, shunning style, are determined to have real thought, pith and value in their writing, and so become too learned, or profound, or imaginative, or philosophical for any but scholars or highly cultivated people.

63-Hon. Charles Oakley, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New York City, died on the 11th inst., in the 74th year of his age.

George B. Smith, a prominent citizen of New York city, also died on the same day, aged 76 years. Also, in the same city, on the same day, John Turner, Esq., who was long associated with John Lang, in the publication of the old New York Gazette and General Advertiser. He was 85 years old.

Also, in the same city, on the 9th inst., Abraham Dally, aged 92 years and 5 months.

63-The American Tract Society, New York, have adopted the report of the investigating committee in the effect that the subject of slavery "ought to be discussed" of course by and through publications of said Society.

63-The Maple Sugar crop of the State of New York, for the present spring, is estimated at \$2,500,000, at 124 cents per lb., and the whole crop for the United States at \$8,562,500.

63-Nicholas Long, Esq., has purchased the Weldon Hotel, at Weldon, N. C., for the sum of \$7,600.

An Irish woman, who kept a little grocery, was brought to her death bed. When on her ill, and breathing her last, she called her husband to her bed side:

"Jamie, there is a Missus Maloney, she owes me six shillings," said she faintly.

"Oh! Biddy, darling, yer sensible at the last!" exclaimed the husband.

"Yes, dear, and there's Missus McGrawe, I owe a dollar."

"Oh! be jabers, you are as foolish as ever."

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is now completed from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and the trains have already commenced running regularly. The time by this route from St. Louis to New York is forty hours.

Tickets may be procured in Cincinnati at the Illinois Central Railroad Office, under the St. Charles Hotel.

New Orleans papers of the 2d inst., contain Galveston dates to the 28th ult. There was almost a famine for breadstuffs in the counties above Bastrop, and \$2.62 was demanded for a bushel of corn. A meeting of the citizens of Bastrop was to be held to procure aid for the sufferers.

The Times says that Sir William Loe, who is acting at the St. James Theatre, is seven feet high.—Col. Phipps, on reading that fact, gave a shriek, and exclaimed: "By Jove! He's tall enough to act in two pieces."

A younger brother had espoused an old and ill-tempered wife, but extremely rich. He used to say: "Whenever I find my wife cross, and my own temper giving way, I retire to my library, and console myself by reading her marriage settlement."

The President of the recent exploded Newcastle, Pa., Bank said, on his examination in court: "We were doing a fine business, but had not much to do. It was a fine business, but we were running on what we owed."

The latest English papers state that the farmers in some of the agricultural districts have reduced the wages of their laborers from 15s a week to 13s 6d.—This is equivalent to a reduction from 60 cents a day to 54 cents.

The jail of Jackson county, N. C., is without a prisoner, and the second story has been rented by a daguerrotypist as a room in which to pursue his profession.

A gentleman with a large six shooter in his hand was asked:

"Is that a horse pistol?"

"No, sir," he replied, "it's a Colt's!"

Should you happen to catch yourself whistling in a printing office, and the compositors tell you to whistle louder—don't you do it.

The net revenue of the Niagara Suspension Bridge Company last year was \$27,360. Total dividend 15 per cent. on a capital of \$500,000.

Rev. John Barry, of Savannah, has declined the appointment of Bishop of Georgia, recently tendered to him by His Holiness, Pope Pius IX.

In New Orleans, a few days since, a young man 23 years of age, lost \$47,000 at roulette. He paid it next morning and left the city.

Why should potatoes grow better than any other vegetable? Because they have got eyes to see what they are doing.

I rise for information, said a member of Congress. "I am very glad to hear it," cried one sitting by. "for no one needs it more."

Seven of the grand jurors of the last term of the Superior Court of New Jersey, county, Ga., have died since the adjournment of the court.

Why is a hundred dollar bill like the corner of a house? Because it is hard to raise.

Why is a tight boot like a windmill? Because it grinds the corn.

When is a razor not a razor? When it is "a little sharper."

One Bull is meeting with great success during his present tour to England.

Anecdote of Senator Andrew Pickens Butler.

We have been, for a considerable time, in possession of two Washington anecdotes of Judge Butler, which we can no longer withhold from our readers. One concerns a process of law, and an ante-past of the other, which we follow here.

In the fall of 1849, when Mr. Calhoun paid his last visit to Charleston, on his way, for the last time, to the national capital, we called on and had a very interesting conversation with him, at the Charleston Hotel, on the then complicated and serious condition of national affairs. He referred the responsibility of his general discourse, however, by an allusion to Judge Butler, followed by the narration of an amusing anecdote concerning him. The Judge, then the Senatorial colleague of Mr. C., seemed to be deeply seated in the favor, affection and confidence of his senior associate. Mr. C. proceeded to descend, *con amore*, on national affairs. He referred the responsibility of his general discourse, however, by an allusion to Judge Butler, followed by the narration of an amusing anecdote concerning him. The Judge, then the Senatorial colleague of Mr. C., seemed to be deeply seated in the favor, affection and confidence of his senior associate.

Once "on a raw and gusty day," in Washington, as the Judge was perambulating the streets, with a light hat on his head, the wind blew off his capital appendage, and set it in rapid motion and gyration ahead of him. A large Newfoundland dog took after the hat, and the judge, who was not averse to the breeze, took after the dog, and the race of man, dog and hat, was fully as amusing to the spectators, on its entire route, and fully as worthy of being perpetuated in song as John Gilpin's solitary and reluctant ride to Edmonton.

At length the canine competitor for the prize, overtook and seized the hat, and dashed with it into an adjacent mansion, the door of which was most invitingly open. The Judge, alighted in the race, was yet on the heels of the victor, and rushed, if not headlong, with headlong haste after the dog into the house, and unexpectedly found her lover's daughter, in the presence of a respectable lady and her lover, dancing to the music of a waltz.

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